any new cases of blanketing interference in accordance with this section.

(e) Two or more licensees that concurrently install transmitting antennas at the same location are jointly responsible for resolving blanketing interference cases, unless the FCC can readily determine which station is causing the interference, in which case the licensee of that station is held fully responsible.

(f) After the one year period of responsibility to resolve blanketing interference, licensees must provide upon request technical information to complainants on remedies for blanketing interference.

§ 22.355 Frequency tolerance.

Except as otherwise provided in this part, the carrier frequency of each transmitter in the Public Mobile Services must be maintained within the tolerances given in Table C–1 of § 22.357.

§ 22.357 Emission types.

Any authorized station in the Public Mobile Services may transmit any emission type provided that the resulting emission complies with the appropriate emission mask. See §§ 22.359 and 22.917.

[59 FR 59956, Nov. 21, 1994]

§ 22.359 Emission masks.

Unless otherwise indicated in the rules governing a specific radio service, all transmitters intended for use in the Public Mobile Services must be designed to comply with the emission masks outlined in this section. If an emission outside of the authorized bandwidth causes harmful interference, the FCC may, at its discretion, require greater attenuation than specified in this section.

(a) *Analog modulation.* For transmitters other than those employing digital modulation techniques, the mean or peak envelope power of adjacent channel emissions must be attenuated below the output mean or peak envelope power of the total emission (P, in Watts) in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) On any frequency removed from the center frequency of the assigned channel by more than 50 percent up to and including 100 percent of the authorized bandwidth:

at least 25 dB:

(2) On any frequency removed from the center frequency of the assigned channel by more than 100 percent up to and including 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth:

at least 35 dB:

(3) On any frequency removed from the center frequency of the assigned channel by more than 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth:

at least 43 + 10 log P dB, or 80 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

(b) *Digital modulation.* For transmitters not equipped with an audio low pass filter and for transmitters employing digital modulation techniques, the mean or peak envelope power of sideband emissions must be attenuated below the mean or peak envelope power of the total emission (P, in Watts) in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) For transmitters that operate in the frequency ranges 35 to 44 MHz, 72 to 73 MHz, 75.4 to 76.0 MHz and 152 to 159 MHz,

(i) On any frequency removed from the center frequency of the assigned channel by a displacement frequency f_d (in kHz) of more than 5 kHz but not more than 10 kHz:

at least 83 log (f_d÷5) dB;

(ii) On any frequency removed from the center frequency of the assigned channel by a displacement frequency f_d (in kHz) of more than 10 kHz but not more than 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth:

at least 29 log f_d^2÷11) dB or 50 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation;

(iii) On any frequency removed from the center frequency of the assigned channel by more than 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth:

at least 43 + 10 log P dB, or 80 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

(2) For transmitters that operate in the frequency ranges 450 to 512 MHz and 929 to 932 MHz,

(i) On any frequency removed from the center frequency of the assigned channel by a displacement frequency f_d (in kHz) of more than 5 kHz but not more than 10 kHz: